

1 MS. SUSAN PIERCE: My point refers  
2 to the historic character of the property when it  
3 was used by General Jenkins.

4 MR. BUDRUS: Oh, can we determine  
5 exactly what it looked like back then? Is that  
6 the question?

7 MS. KAREN NANCE: Karen Nance. I  
8 can say we can determine how many acres that were  
9 developed and cultivated by the agricultural  
10 census. So, the agricultural census was taken and  
11 is up in Charleston in 1850 and 1860, which tells  
12 how many acres are developed and how many acres  
13 are not. And then you could add to that the  
14 number of crops that came off of that and the  
15 number of cattle and things to get a better idea  
16 as to how much of the land would have had to be  
17 dry.

18 MR. BUDRUS: You may not be able to  
19 tell exactly which acre was dry.

20 MS. SUSAN PIERCE: Pardon?

21 MR. BUDRUS: You may not be able to  
22 tell which acre was dry or wet, but you can get a  
23 better feel for it.

24 MS. SUSAN PIERCE: But you'd have a

1 better understanding of the historic use of the  
2 property.

3 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: There's hundreds  
4 of acres out there dry now.

5 MS. DOVIE DUNN: You do know a --  
6 use logic. Dovie Dunn.

7 MR. BUDRUS: Dovie Dunn.

8 MS. DOVIE DUNN: If you was going  
9 to build a house of the magnitude of the Jenkins  
10 Plantation, which at that time was very wealthy  
11 people, you would not build it right in front of a  
12 mosquito nest. You would not build it right where  
13 it was real soaking wet. Sure, you wanted it  
14 close to the river so you could have your water  
15 and your transportation. But you would not have  
16 built it right directly on top of water. That's  
17 just logic.

18 MR. BUDRUS: Okay.

19 MR. JERRY KRUEGER: Jerry Krueger.  
20 I have a question. Is that land on the other side  
21 of the property available?

22 MR. NED JONES: No, I don't know if  
23 it is or not, but I would say that because of the  
24 fact that we have had the support of Congressman

1     Rahall and Senator Byrd and we have Culture and  
2     History that if the Corps of Engineers puts  
3     together a plan that is acceptable to everyone,  
4     that helps -- that helps everybody that's involved  
5     in this whole thing to make it all better, then we  
6     certainly get a lot of support and funding for  
7     something along that line.

8             That's not a guarantee, but it just appears  
9     to me that -- it isn't very often I think in a  
10    number of issues I've worked on around here that  
11    we have this sort of support from our congressman  
12    and United States senator, and probably both  
13    senators on this issue.

14            But I think it takes people working together  
15    to be able to pull those dollars down. And that's  
16    what -- that's why I'm excited about, you know,  
17    what the Corps is doing right now in trying to see  
18    how collectively we can make this a win-win  
19    situation.

20                   MR. JERRY KREUGER: One thing that  
21    probably would be an immediate concern is the land  
22    being available to meet the ideal situation. That  
23    way it preserves that whole area there.

24                   MS. DOVIE DUNN: The state would

1     probably -- Dovie Dunn. The state would probably  
2     own that other side because there used to be  
3     another house there before they widened Route 2.  
4     And when the state widened Route 2, they probably  
5     purchased that land and probably still own it.

6                     MR. NED JONES: So, it's the north  
7     side.

8                     MR. BUDRUS: Could we have one at a  
9     time? Sorry.

10                    A VOICE: She didn't get to ask her  
11     question.

12                    MR. BUDRUS: Okay.

13                    MS. BEVERLY WHITE: Let's see. The  
14     question. Oh, so there was some existing wetland,  
15     you know, around the house? I mean not right  
16     underneath, but I mean sort of close to the house?

17                    A VOICE: No.

18                    MR. PETE SAMOSKY: It was, and you  
19     drained it.

20                    MR. JERRY KREUGER: Okay. Well --

21                    MR. WRIGHT: There was about 90  
22     acres of wetland, I believe, when the Corps  
23     acquired the property.

24                    MS. BEVERLY WHITE: Okay. The

1 Corps has augmented the existing wetland. Is that  
2 correct?

3 MR. BUDRUS: Yes, we've constructed  
4 -- this wetland area here downstream of the house,  
5 that's all new construction, by constructing the  
6 series of levies and pump stations. That's new --  
7 roughly 80 acres of new wetland that we  
8 constructed to mitigate at Byrd.

9 This wetland was existing when we bought the  
10 property, but I'll admit that it is more now than  
11 it was before. And when we say "wetland," that  
12 doesn't necessarily mean water. That means moist  
13 soil, the right type of soil, that kind of thing,  
14 too. But there is more water there now than there  
15 was ten years ago.

16 MS. BEVERLY WHITE: This just seems  
17 like a no-brainer to me. You know, we can't -- if  
18 the Jenkins House is deteriorating, we can't -- I  
19 mean if we lose it, it's gone. If it's possible  
20 to mitigate, as I believe is the term you're  
21 using, problems with the wetland areas and, you  
22 know, satisfy your problems with the birds and  
23 boardwalk and still maintain the house and  
24 preserve it and, you know, reverse it and have the

1 best of both worlds for both --

2 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: Right. But the  
3 Corps slides indicate that the wetland is not  
4 damaging the house. You said that twice.

5 MR. BUDRUS: Based on -- from an  
6 engineering standpoint.

7 MS. BEVERLY WHITE: The thing is if  
8 -- I mean we cannot -- this is history. I mean  
9 this is history. We cannot afford to let the  
10 place go to rot and ruin if that is what is going  
11 to happen.

12 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: That can't  
13 happen. The only thing is going to happen to the  
14 house is it's going to get preserved.

15 MR. BUDRUS: We just want to come  
16 up with a plan that would satisfy both sides, that  
17 we could work together. That's what we're looking  
18 for.

19 MS. JUNE ASHWORTH: We can't have  
20 -- my name is June Ashworth. You can have present  
21 water because I've pumped the basement of that  
22 house out.

23 MR. BUDRUS: Okay. And that's --

24 MS. JUNE ASHWORTH: You can. You

1 can't have that present water in this house.

2 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: Well, now,  
3 ma'am, sometimes you can have water in the  
4 basements, but it's not water anywhere close to  
5 the house. And I've pumped basements on hillsides  
6 where there is no water.

7 You said it's groundwater going into the  
8 basement, is it not? It's not the wetland?

9 MR. BUDRUS: When the water comes  
10 up, when you have a flood event, it seeks its own  
11 level and backs up.

12 MS. JUNE ASHWORTH: But if you have  
13 the water already high --

14 MR. BUDRUS: But it's still five  
15 feet below the bottom of the basement floor.

16 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: This is  
17 important to understand. This is groundwater  
18 run-off. This is not the wetland seeping into the  
19 house. You need to understand that. I'd work in  
20 preserving the house. But this is not the wetland  
21 impinging on it. I think that's very important.

22 MS. KAREN NANCE: Well -- it's  
23 Karen Nance -- my answer to that is the wetlands  
24 are creating a drainage problem of that run-off.

1 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: Then let's fix  
2 the drain.

3 MS. KAREN NANCE: Well, the  
4 drainage problem is it can't run away from the  
5 house down Turkey Creek like it naturally would.

6 And I'd also like to mention about wetlands,  
7 and particularly in the state of West Virginia,  
8 when beavers come in, they eat up an area and they  
9 move on, and then the next good high water that  
10 comes along takes out the dam and it dries back up  
11 again. And that's the nature of wetlands and  
12 pools of water, particularly in West Virginia.

13 We don't have natural lakes in this state.  
14 That's one of the things. Of course, we do have  
15 wetlands. The problem I see is the pool of water,  
16 not that the soil is not wetland soil or saturated  
17 there. It's that pool of water that is standing  
18 that close to the house. That's my problem.

19 MR. BUDRUS: Okay. And we've got  
20 your concern and we'll consider that, yes.

21 Wait a second. We have a lady back here.

22 MS. NANCY SPURLOCK: My name is  
23 Nancy Spurlock. The front lawn was not flooded  
24 and there was a road that went out through there



1 to the river, but you cannot get out through there  
2 anymore. So, that water wasn't there.

3 MR. BUDRUS: That was about what  
4 year?

5 MS. NANCY SPURLOCK: '89, because  
6 they used to farm the ground that it flooded and  
7 went out the road and farmed out there.

8 MR. BUDRUS: And I did point out  
9 that over the last ten years the beaver activity  
10 has raised the water level there one and a half to  
11 1.7 feet. So, and I do understand your concern.  
12 We've seen that happen in the last 10 or 12 years.

13 CLARA KNIGHT: Colonel Fairwell  
14 and --

15 MR. BUDRUS: It's Clara Knight.

16 MS. CLARA KNIGHT: -- and  
17 Congressman Rahall came over that road while we  
18 were there, when we met there, and there wasn't  
19 any water then. The road now is flooded and it's  
20 cut the house over from the river.

21 I think I should mention that Judge Norcott  
22 was the one to put a convertor ditch in from  
23 Turkey Creek back to what we call the old swamp.  
24 He put a convertor ditch in there to take any

1 water, any excess water, from any fields into the  
2 lower area there. It wasn't a swamp, but it  
3 become the old swamp. And so that's what --  
4 Norcott created the old swamp and he also made the  
5 island. He cut the -- he took sand and gravel  
6 out, and this also -- and there's a beautiful  
7 beach over there.

8 So, when you people clean out the river, if  
9 you could dump it in there and get it back to that  
10 beautiful beach over there, it would be nice.

11 MR. BUDRUS: Yes, ma'am.

12 MS. ELEANOR TAYLOR: I wanted to  
13 ask a question. My name is Eleanor Taylor. The  
14 question is in regard to the -- I understood that  
15 Mr. Davis, who has a farm moving toward Huntington  
16 now from the Jenkins home, that he offered land to  
17 mitigate whatever land was taken by the -- we're  
18 only talking -- how wide would you say it is? The  
19 spot that we're interested in in front of the  
20 house?

21 A VOICE: Half a city block or  
22 something. I don't know. Half a city block.

23 MS. ELEANOR TAYLOR: Half a city  
24 block. Anyway, so I want to know did that reach

1 the Corps? Or I mean what was the outcome of his  
2 offer?

3 MR. BUDRUS: I haven't had an offer  
4 from him. I've heard it secondhand that there's  
5 been some land possibly located in that area.

6 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: But I'd like you  
7 to keep in mind, though, you can't take 200 feet  
8 here -- and that's great. Say we take 200 or  
9 2,000 square yards out in front of the house or he  
10 gives us 2,000 square yards. That's not apples to  
11 apples to a bird. The reason that's attractive,  
12 because it's in the middle of this huge place  
13 where there aren't people. You know, if you split  
14 2,000 square yards out here, you're not going to  
15 get the same birds. You're not creating the same  
16 habitat. That is not -- and I think that's a good  
17 idea, though, but that would not be --

18 MR. BUDRUS: We can consider that  
19 as part of the mitigation. We can consider that.

20 MS. ELEANOR TAYLOR: My statement  
21 is some years ago we were very interested in this.  
22 At one time, a group of people who were interested  
23 in bird-watching and all that kind of thing, they  
24 had a chance to, you know, tour all around, and

1     they chose to come to Green Bottom. And they  
2     parked their bus out there and went and did their  
3     bird-watching and all.

4             What I'm saying is that what I see is  
5     your-all's interest tying with our interest and  
6     tying with the archaeologic people and all and all  
7     of us having some wonderful -- there's a house up  
8     in Charleston called the Craig Patton House which  
9     the DAR has fixed up, and I mean it is beautifully  
10    restored, but it is right downtown with all the  
11    traffic going by.

12            We have a gem here which is -- we want the  
13    nature. We want it the way those people lived,  
14    and that's the way it was with the birds and all  
15    of it. All we -- but I think that any of you  
16    would -- and, you know, like we could have a hunt  
17    there and advertise it in the New York Times and  
18    bring people down and let's go hunt in the area.  
19    We could do a bird-watching thing.

20            We could do weddings on the lawn. But the  
21    lawn is crucial in the sense that you couldn't get  
22    anybody to go to Mount Vernon if you've got ducks  
23    pooping all over the front lawn. You really need  
24    the lawn.

1           We all want a way. We want to find some way.  
2       And surely birds -- the mitigating land could be  
3       hooked up with the land that's already wetland  
4       over to left so that they -- so that they would be  
5       in the middle of the swamp. I mean surely birds  
6       know enough that if something is filled in, they  
7       move over here, and it wouldn't be that far away  
8       to move.

9                       MR. PETE SAMOSKY: But there's lots  
10      of birds that won't live in that open water. They  
11      need protection. They are there, and that's the  
12      only place out there you can get to.

13                    A VOICE: But if you can't even  
14      walk to that new place, then you've just ruined  
15      the bird-watching.

16                    MR. BUDRUS: That's something we  
17      can consider, and there are ways to mitigate that.  
18      You've got to look at the balance. We can't just  
19      go in there and fill in the wetlands without doing  
20      a look-see to see what happens and what we can do  
21      to offset that. And that's what we're looking to,  
22      not just go in there with a bulldozer and fill it.  
23      It won't happen. You've got to make sure you get  
24      this all laid out so that what we do doesn't have

1 a detrimental effect on the birds and people  
2 overall. If you move them, you have to find a  
3 place to put them. We'll look at that, sir.

4 MR. JOHNNY NANCE: I've been a  
5 preservation contractor for 20 years. The General  
6 Jenkins House is a solid masonry exterior walls.  
7 You're taking an elevation from the bottom of  
8 modern concrete which would not have been there  
9 when the house was originally built.

10 The foundation to hold up that much mass of  
11 brick needs to go quite a few feet below the  
12 modern concrete. So, if we -- to take care of  
13 everybody's concerns about the house, the water,  
14 et cetera, et cetera, you need to locate the  
15 bottom of the existing footer, which could be  
16 anywhere from two feet to six feet deep.

17 I worked on a house that was 50 years younger  
18 that had a six-foot-deep foundation of stone.  
19 That's the way they're built.

20 If you're showing a water elevation of five  
21 feet below the modern concrete floor, logic tells  
22 you that the water is impacting the existing  
23 masonry footer. It's not a modern structure.  
24 It's not going to be two feet deep of concrete.

1 That's not going to be there.

2 MR. BUDRUS: Okay.

3 MR. JOHNNY NANCE: So, I think to  
4 solve all this argument, we need to find out the  
5 existing bottom of the stone foundation would be a  
6 simple way of doing that.

7 MR. BUDRUS: Okay. I've got that.

8 MR. NED JONES: Could I add  
9 something to that, not as not a preservationist  
10 contractor but Ned Jones, but as somebody who has  
11 built houses in the past?

12 The -- I had a house that I built years ago,  
13 and about seven years after I built it,  
14 unfortunately, the people called me and said that  
15 they had a problem, they had a crack in their back  
16 wall. And I went out to look at it. And what had  
17 happened, on the adjoining property is that they  
18 had cut a little hill off and had a drainage area  
19 going away from there that they had allowed to  
20 become stopped up and cattails started growing and  
21 everything.

22 So, I had a structural engineer named Bob  
23 Wolfe out of Charleston to take a look at it. And  
24 he said, well, your problem is when he went down

1 under the foundation about two and a half feet  
2 below our foundation was soil called soapstone.  
3 Soapstone is that sort of gray material that you  
4 see all over the place around here. They call it  
5 soapstone because when it's wet, it's like a wet  
6 bar of soap that you can kind of squeeze, but when  
7 it's dry, it's hard as stone.

8 And when that water got damned up behind that  
9 house, it percolated down to the soapstone layer,  
10 which is about two and a half feet below the  
11 foundation of the house that I'd built seven years  
12 earlier, and went the house and caused it to  
13 crack.

14 So, I don't know what the implication is by  
15 bringing the water up that close, but I think what  
16 the Corps needs to look at is that whatever they  
17 do, they need to assure everyone that that sort of  
18 penetration of the water won't happen in such a  
19 way that a year or two from now or ten years from  
20 now that the foundation is going to give way  
21 because of the fact that the soil below it has  
22 become soft and, therefore, it's allowed  
23 everything to sink.

24 MR. BUDRUS: One of the options to



1     alleviate that is some sort of perimeter drain.  
2     That could be done, although there's a lot of  
3     archeological things that have to be done before  
4     you could do that, because it's built on an Indian  
5     site, too.

6             But, you know, there are some options to get  
7     around or get rid, alleviate the problems.

8                     MS. KAREN NANCE:   The good thing is  
9     if you're careful, the soil was already dug out  
10    for those foundations, and if you're careful how  
11    you go down, that Indian site has already been  
12    disturbed where you're digging.   So, you have to  
13    watch where you're going, but they would have dug  
14    out quite a bit in order to put that stone in.

15            So, you're going to have an area out from it  
16    that's already been disturbed that you'll only be  
17    redisturbing.   And so if you're careful, then you  
18    can do that without really having a negative  
19    impact on the archeology, that Indian site.

20                    MR. BUDRUS:   Although we'll go  
21    through all the right channels to do that kind of  
22    stuff.

23            Someone else had a hand up?   Go ahead.

24                    MS. BEVERLY WHITE:   Beverly White.

1     There was a mention -- I believe Karen mentioned  
2     that there are existing native artefacts?

3                     MS. KAREN NANCE:   Right.

4             Bob, maybe -- this is Karen Nance again.   Do  
5     you know, Mr. Maslowski, where are Indian sites --  
6     what you-all took out of the ground, where is it  
7     at now?   Is any of it still in Kentucky or in West  
8     Virginia somewhere?

9                     MR. MASLOWSKI:   It's all at Grave  
10    Creek Mound.

11                    MS. KAREN NANCE:   Is where?

12                    MR. MASLOWSKI:   Grave Creek.

13                    MS. KAREN NANCE:   That's up at  
14    Moundsville?

15                    MR. MASLOWSKI:   Yes.

16                    MR. KAREN NANCE:   Bob, you know, it  
17    would be nice if we could bring it back to Cabell  
18    County.

19                    MS. BEVERLY WHITE:   Does Marshall  
20    University not have --

21                    MS. KAREN NANCE:   They did some  
22    things, but I don't think they have anywhere to  
23    display it.

24                    MR. NED JONES:   Just in following

1 up, since our group had talked about having sort  
2 of a museum, maybe a barn or whatever it might be,  
3 with an underground railroad part and also the  
4 Clover Indian site, is it possible for those  
5 artefacts to return if we had the appropriate  
6 display area for them?

7 MR. MASLOWSKI: Yes, if you had,  
8 you know, the appropriate display and security.  
9 The Clover, major Clover collections I think are  
10 in galleries. Actually, we have very little  
11 materials from Clover. Marshall and the  
12 Huntington Galleries has the major collections.

13 MR. NED JONES: What is the  
14 location of that?

15 MR. MASLOWSKI: It's the Grave  
16 Creek Mound. The state's facility is located at  
17 Grave Creek Mound.

18 MR. NED JONES: 'I'm sorry. I  
19 didn't follow that. What came from the Jenkins  
20 site that is up at Moundsville?

21 MR. MASLOWSKI: Okay. The Jenkins  
22 site is stratified. You have historic material on  
23 the top associated with the Jenkins occupation,  
24 and you have a more ancient layer, and then you

1 have a woodland layer below that. So, there's  
2 about a thousand years of occupation. And there  
3 are the remnants of the outbuildings where an  
4 extension of the house was put on. There's some  
5 foundations that are buried there.

6 MR. NED JONES: And that's up at  
7 Moundsville?

8 MR. MASLOWSKI: I'm telling you  
9 what the archaeological site --

10 MR. NED JONES: I'm asking what has  
11 left the site? What artefacts have left the site  
12 and where are they?

13 MR. MASLOWSKI: Well, you have  
14 pottery and a number of arrowheads, woodland  
15 pottery and a number of historic artefacts.

16 MR. BUDRUS: And they are where?  
17 That's his question.

18 MR. MASLOWSKI: What?

19 MR. BUDRUS: Where are they?

20 MR. MASLOWSKI: At Moundsville.

21 MR. BUDRUS: So, there is some  
22 historic there. But you're right, this may be  
23 impossible to put them on display.

24 A VOICE: You keep mentioning the

1     underground railroad. Does this have anything to  
2     do with the --

3                   MS. KAREN NANCE: It was the  
4     origin, at least. This is -- I've done research  
5     on the African-American slaves up there, and there  
6     is a record of the one that had escaped. There  
7     was one when the property was bought by the  
8     Jenkins that was bought as a runaway and then  
9     there's two cases where two runaways were brought  
10    back. That doesn't mean there weren't others who  
11    actually escaped, but we do have records that they  
12    did leave that plantation.

13                  MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Nobody is  
14    disputing that the slave tried to run away, but  
15    that's not the question. Was that part of the  
16    underground railroad?

17                  MS. KAREN NANCE: Yes, it -- yes,  
18    it was the beginning.

19                  MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Was that  
20    part of the underground?

21                  MR. NED JONES: If you can, let me  
22    back up. What we would like to have on that site  
23    is also a historical record of the black  
24    experience, which would include those who escaped,

1     those who stayed and their whole experience,  
2     because we think that would be meaningful.

3                   MR. JOHNNY NANCE:   Johnny Nance.  I  
4     do have a specific question on the history of the  
5     house.

6                   MR. BUDRUS:   Okay.

7                   MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE:  In  
8     restoring a structure, you need the set a period  
9     of time.  Has that period of time been  
10    established, or is that also open for  
11    interpretation?

12                  MR. BUDRUS:  It hasn't been  
13    established yet.  We haven't got to that point.  
14    We want to get all the input from the public  
15    before that determination is made.

16                  MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE:  Well, will  
17    we have public input on that interpretation as  
18    well?

19                  MR. BUDRUS:  Yes, all through the  
20    process, periodic reviews, public meetings.  We'll  
21    continue the process.  We're not going to do it in  
22    a void, no.

23                  MS. BEVERLY WHITE:  Is there a fact  
24    sheet or something, you know, on the lines of what

1     you displayed tonight, like on line or somewhere  
2     we could get access to it?

3                   MR. BUDRUS:   Good point.   We're  
4     developing a web page that will cover everything  
5     on the Jenkins Site at Green Bottom.   My estimate  
6     is we'll have it up in May -- not May.   June.  
7     Somebody tried to say May, but there's not enough  
8     days between now and then.

9                   Okay.   What we'll do is make it a pick off of  
10    the District's web page, WWW.LRH.USACE.ARMY.MIL,  
11    and we should have that up in June.   And what I'll  
12    do is we'll have all the documents that we have  
13    now, plus all the photographs so you'll be able to  
14    look at it.

15                   MS. BEVERLY WHITE:   Right, because  
16    I'm sure a lot of people are interested in this.

17                   MR. BUDRUS:   Right now, the pile of  
18    to go through is about this high, and it will take  
19    us a couple or three more weeks to get that.   But  
20    we will have that available.   Good point.

21                   Have we missed anyone?

22                   MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE:   Can you  
23    flip back to the map of Green Bottom there,  
24    please?   Okay.   All right.

1           Now, my name is Wendell Argabrite, and I have  
2       been going up there since the late fifties  
3       bird-watching in that area.

4           The existing area that you've got in the  
5       light blue there, the existing wet area, was wet  
6       area. Now, the area right behind the house was a  
7       wet area, but it was only wet in the spring when  
8       the rains came. And the only reason it wasn't wet  
9       all the time was there was established drainage.  
10      The people established drainage, kept it drained.

11           As soon as Mr. and Mrs. Knight moved out and  
12      they quit draining the area, why then it started  
13      drying up filling up.

14                   MS. CLARA KNIGHT: It didn't have a  
15      drain there.

16                   MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Excuse me,  
17      ma'am. I'm talking, please.

18           The area there had a creek run through it.  
19      It was draining. It drained out. And as soon as  
20      they moved out, the beavers moved -- in fact, the  
21      beavers was in there before they moved out. I've  
22      seen Mr. Knight down there tearing out the beaver  
23      dam to keep it from flooding. And they -- soon as  
24      they moved out, why then that filled up with



1 water.

2 Now, you-all have established a nice wet area  
3 below there and the Corps of Engineers did a nice  
4 job and everything, but that is not as good a wet  
5 area as this one right here, because two years ago  
6 when we had a big drought, that whole area that  
7 you-all established went dry. This area did not  
8 go dry. It was an established natural area. The  
9 areas that you put in in the dark blue down there  
10 all went dry, which may happen again this year  
11 unless we start getting some rain.

12 MR. BUDRUS: We did have a problem  
13 last year with our pumping system from the Ohio  
14 River, but we fixed that.

15 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Yeah, but  
16 you don't have enough money to pump water into it.

17 MR. BUDRUS: Okay. The other  
18 problem is that wetland is made so that the DNR  
19 can manipulate it to enhance growth during certain  
20 parts of the year. So, part of that is  
21 manipulated.

22 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: It wasn't  
23 manipulated that year, and it went completely dry.  
24 The area over where you see the yellow between

1     there, the back area is dry right now except for a  
2     creek running through it. It goes -- it has been  
3     dry for several years and just fills up when we  
4     have heavy rains in the spring.

5             So, you actually have not wet area in that  
6     back there -- or no standing water. Let me put it  
7     that way. There's a wet area, but there's no  
8     standing water in that whole back area because as  
9     -- it has drained or it has dried up and has grown  
10    up, and there's very little there. Now, in the  
11    spring when we have heavy rains, sometimes it  
12    builds up; sometimes it doesn't.

13            So, actually you don't have as much wet area  
14    there as you have on the map -- or don't have  
15    standing water. Let me put it that way.

16                   MR. BUDRUS: Wetland isn't  
17    necessarily standing water.

18                   MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: I  
19    understand, and I added that in. It is wetland,  
20    though, but it is -- there is no standing water  
21    like behind the house. This blue right here is  
22    all standing water now.

23            All right. Now, for types of things that are  
24    in there that are nowhere else, in the area behind

1 the house, you have rails nesting. All these  
2 rails are believed to have nested there that we  
3 have in this area -- King, Virginia, and Soren.  
4 We know for sure Virginia and Soren. They're  
5 there just about every year. King we think nested  
6 there one year. Although we never found any  
7 nests, the birds were there.

8 There are few sites in West Virginia that  
9 they nest -- maybe two or three sites in West  
10 Virginia.

11 Also in that area, you have moorhens nesting.  
12 There's only two or three sites in West Virginia  
13 that moorhens nest. You have berings (Phonetic)  
14 that nest in that site. There's only a few areas  
15 there.

16 Last winter, you had a pair of trumpeter  
17 swans that wintered in there along with the mute  
18 swans. For those of you that don't know,  
19 trumpeter swans were -- at one time were all over  
20 the United States and were just about driven into  
21 extinction, hunted into extinction. They were  
22 completely killed out in the east.

23 And they have now brought in pairs and put  
24 them on the Great Lakes, up in Michigan and Ohio.

1 And the ones from Ohio, we're beginning to get  
2 some of them wintering there. And last year, they  
3 stayed almost entirely behind the house, in that  
4 pool behind the house.

5 So, if you fill that in, that's gone.

6 The donetary (Phonetic) warblers nest there,  
7 which are river bottom nesting -- nester that  
8 nests in this end of the state. That's prime  
9 territory for them.

10 There are several other types. Sandhill  
11 cranes. I have seen sandhill cranes in there  
12 twice in the last few years. Of course, they  
13 don't live there; they migrate through and use it.  
14 Bald eagles use that area.

15 Bobwhite quail have begun to infiltrate back  
16 in that area. That was the only place in Cabell  
17 County that I knew of where there were bobwhite  
18 quails. They were hunted out as soon as the DNR  
19 took over, but they are beginning to come back  
20 now. There's one calling up there about every  
21 evening. You can hear him off the boardwalk.

22 Now, you say, well, we can move the wet area.  
23 They take a dryer area. But you say we can take  
24 the wet area and move it over here. Then there

1 goes its habitat. But this is prime habitat.

2 Now, you're talking about the number of  
3 people there. I myself have led groups of birders  
4 from Florida, Virginia, California, Pennsylvania,  
5 Michigan, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky  
6 up there, groups that came in here to see the  
7 types of things that are found just about  
8 exclusively at Green Bottom.

9 I can't remember the exact name of the  
10 college, but Salem -- what is that, Mike?

11 MR. BUDRUS: Teikyo.

12 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: I can't  
13 pronounce the last name. They come down there  
14 every year. They bring their ornithology class  
15 and they bring some other classes down there every  
16 year. Marshall constantly uses that place up  
17 there.

18 And as far as people, they say, okay, they  
19 had 400 up there in the last year. There will be  
20 more birders than that in there in a month's time  
21 probably birding that area up there. That is one  
22 of the best areas in West Virginia to bird.

23 Not the birders but the hunters. Good God, I  
24 don't know how many hunters are hunting that area

1     there.  Kem can probably give you some information  
2     on that.  But that is a very important area.  And  
3     by taking, filling in part of it and moving, you  
4     know, down here to another area and establish a  
5     wet area over there, that's -- that's not the same  
6     as having one large wet area.

7                     MR. BUDRUS:  Right.

8                     MS. KAREN NANCE:  This is Karen  
9     Nance.  I just wanted to speak towards the  
10    history, beings you spoke towards that.

11                    The Jenkins Plantation -- I've done a lot of  
12    research on the Jenkins Plantation.  It wasn't  
13    just any plantation on the area.  There was slaves  
14    brought in there by the Nichols, Governor Nichols,  
15    in 1814.  They were there until after West  
16    Virginia was no longer having slaves.

17                    At one time in 1820, there were 53 slaves  
18    there.  There was more than one generation of  
19    slaves there.

20                    I have researched.  In the 1850s, that was  
21    the largest slave-holding agricultural plantation  
22    on the Ohio River all the way down to almost  
23    Maysville.  So, that is a very significant site  
24    for the African America population that spent

1 generations there working in those fields.

2 In 1850, of the acreage that was there, just  
3 to give you an example, their big crop was corn.  
4 They brought in 40,000 bushels of corn off that  
5 property. There were barns everywhere. There was  
6 silos everywhere. They had cattle. They had  
7 pigs. They had a good many different agricultural  
8 goods, which the list is huge. There's 41, 42  
9 columns of things that are collected for the  
10 agricultural census.

11 So, this is historically -- there isn't  
12 another site like this. There isn't another place  
13 we can do this on. And I thought even -- speaking  
14 of the Jenkins family -- I'm just talking about  
15 the significance of that community that was there  
16 for such a long period of time and that the fact  
17 that there was slavery in what is now West  
18 Virginia is one of the heritage things we need to  
19 talk to our children more about, because these  
20 people worked and also produced, and that  
21 production is what built this state and this area  
22 was their labor, their work.

23 And the Jenkins family itself -- Albert  
24 graduated from Marshall. He graduated from

1 Harvard at the age of 20 with a law degree. He  
2 went on to be a US congressman of 19 counties in  
3 Virginia until the Civil War. He didn't run the  
4 1860 and the war started '61. He was in the  
5 congress when they first started out. He became a  
6 brigadier general and was killed at Floyd's  
7 Mountain.

8 He had a daughter who studied at the  
9 Conservatory of Music. Then he had another  
10 brother that was a physician. He got his degree  
11 in Pennsylvania. And then he had -- the father  
12 himself had been a shipping magnate. And so he  
13 knew a lot of different people.

14 And McCormick stopped there on the river when  
15 he was coming down the river. He stopped at the  
16 Jenkins Plantation. He had one of the largest  
17 amount of money involved in equipment, agriculture  
18 equipment, of that period that he had there.

19 So, that is a very historic agricultural  
20 center.

21 MR. BUDRUS: Yes, we understand  
22 that, and that's something that needs to be looked  
23 at and considered.

24 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: All right.



1 It may be a very significant historical site and  
2 it may be the only one that is a very significant  
3 archeological site, and there's no others like it  
4 in West Virginia either.

5 MR. BUDRUS: That's where we need  
6 to work to try to better this together because we  
7 don't want to destroy what you have there. We  
8 want to try to make both of these -- it would be  
9 nice to have both of the attractions that you have  
10 there now.

11 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Well,  
12 you're not going to do it by filling it in.

13 MR. BUDRUS: I understand. But we  
14 need to try to find a way to maximize both of them  
15 and not be detrimental to what's already there. I  
16 know it's tough. It's going to be a challenge.

17 He has had his hand up for quite a while.

18 MR. MICHAEL SHEETS: My name is  
19 Michael Sheets, and I'm a Cabell County school  
20 teacher, social studies teacher. I have a couple  
21 of questions. The birds that you say -- how long  
22 have they been there?

23 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Since the  
24 area was put in, since it flooded that area, the

1 beavers flooded that area.

2 MR. MICHAEL SHEETS: So, they're  
3 not native to this area?

4 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Yes, they  
5 are native to this area. They nest here. They  
6 nest very little here.

7 MR. MICHAEL SHEETS: How long have  
8 they been nesting here?

9 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: The rails  
10 and everything, as that area behind the house  
11 flooded, they moved. Now, they had already been  
12 nesting in some of the other areas -- or some of  
13 them had. The Virginia rails had problems. Now,  
14 I don't even want to say that because I don't know  
15 for sure. But we started finding them. After the  
16 beavers built the dams and that area flooded, they  
17 started nesting in that area.

18 MR. MICHAEL SHEETS: But they  
19 weren't there before?

20 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Not to my  
21 knowledge. They pass through, but we did not know  
22 of them nesting.

23 MR. MICHAEL SHEETS: So, they are a  
24 recent addition then?

1 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: They are a  
2 recent addition.

3 MS. DOVIE DUNN: Why couldn't they  
4 go to the left and the right then? I don't  
5 understand. I'm not trying to be nasty. I'm  
6 merely trying to --

7 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: What was  
8 the question?

9 MS. DOVIE DUNN: My question is  
10 they didn't come until 1979 or '80 or whatever and  
11 they dammed that up and then those birds came.

12 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Right.

13 MS. DOVIE DUNN: Okay.

14 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Because the  
15 habitat was right for them. And besides, their  
16 areas in other parts of the country were beginning  
17 to contract.

18 MS. DOVIE DUNN: But if they were  
19 smart enough to do that, why wouldn't they be  
20 smart enough to go over on the left and on the  
21 right and just have that one little strip? And  
22 then we'd all have everything.

23 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Go where?

24 MS. DOVIE DUNN: Where the swamp

1 is.

2 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: That's what I  
3 was trying to say, ma'am. It's not to just put  
4 some water there to cause the swamp for the birds.  
5 It's not the same thing. This is the only place  
6 where you can go where there is protective shore.  
7 There's trees and there's a shore.

8 Those ponds that the Corps built, these birds  
9 are not going to go there. That's not what  
10 they're looking for. They're looking for a very  
11 specific area.

12 And he's correct. That's the only place out  
13 there where you can go see them right now. I know  
14 that may sound -- may mean nothing, doesn't mean  
15 anything to a lot of people, but that is the only  
16 place you can go see them.

17 Now, I think he's right. You could do this  
18 if you built another boardwalk where there's  
19 protected shore, but you really need to think  
20 about it.

21 MR. BUDRUS: We need to look at  
22 that.

23 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: You can't  
24 just establish a wet area anyplace. You can't go

1 in there and say we're going to move our wet area  
2 over here and then go over there and dig out and  
3 make a wet area.

4 As I said -- excuse me, please. The lower  
5 wet area that they established there goes dry in  
6 dry years. This area does not go dry in dry  
7 years. So, you go over there -- let's just say  
8 you say all right, we'll fill this in and put it  
9 all over towards the river. You-all go over there  
10 and bulldoze that out and make another wet area.  
11 In wet years, that's fine. In dry years, huh-uh.

12 MR. BUDRUS: And I appreciate your  
13 comments, and that's something that we've got to  
14 consider as we come up with a proposal. You're a  
15 hundred percent right. We need to consider that,  
16 yes.

17 MR. TERRY HACKNEY: My name is  
18 Terry Hackney. I have a comment and a question.

19 This gentleman here talked about moving the  
20 boardwalk and what would happen if the boardwalk  
21 were moved.

22 I've done a lot of volunteer work for  
23 different organizations over the years. I've done  
24 a lot of trail-building up in Parkersburg. What

1 sort of volunteer work could be done by birders?  
2 And, of course, I'd be interested in volunteering  
3 work on the house. What kind of volunteer work  
4 would be allowed to be done by birders to move the  
5 boardwalk?

6 MR. BUDRUS: I'm sure the  
7 Department of Natural Resources would accept a lot  
8 of help. But we haven't looked at where that is,  
9 where we would go. There's a lot of logistics  
10 involved.

11 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: I'm telling you  
12 if you ever saw a moorhen, and like this gentleman  
13 is talking about, you wouldn't forget it. And  
14 you're not going to see one in Cabell County  
15 unless you go to that spot in the swamp right on  
16 the other side of the house. That's it. There  
17 isn't -- I don't think there's another place you  
18 could see them.

19 MR. BUDRUS: Okay. Thank you.

20 MR. JOHNNY VANCE: It sounds to me  
21 like we've got two basic concerns, and both basic  
22 concerns are only going to find what they want in  
23 one site.

24 So, it seems like it's going to be a

1 challenge to satisfy them and satisfy us and make  
2 it work. It's got to work. If you've got the  
3 only southern plantation in the whole state of  
4 West Virginia and you've got the only wetlands  
5 that harbor these birds, then it has got --  
6 they've got to be a way that both can work.

7 And I guess that's what this meeting is  
8 about. Is that not true?

9 MR. BUDRUS: That's what we're  
10 trying to find. And I realize it's going to be a  
11 challenge, but we'd like to take that up.

12 MS. KAREN NANCE: And with the bird  
13 watchers, I would like to tell them that if that  
14 house was not there, that would be hunting area on  
15 that front lawn.

16 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: So what?

17 MS. KAREN NANCE: It has to be  
18 within 500 feet. That's what protects that area.  
19 So, without that site, then that area would be  
20 within 500 feet of the railroad track, and that  
21 would be an area where the birds couldn't go.

22 So I think that if we -- the problem is the  
23 standing water. And wetlands is not necessarily  
24 standing water. And most of the area, is that --

1 the problem with water on that structure -- let's  
2 say you have the '37 flood. That house is still  
3 standing, went through lots of floods because you  
4 dry it out after the flood and you do repairs and  
5 then everything is fine.

6 But what really damages the structure is the  
7 constant moisture, not the temporarily. It will  
8 do some damage if it's flooded, like warp the  
9 floors or something, but that house's floors have  
10 been okay. But it's that standing water that is  
11 the problem that doesn't allow year drainage most  
12 of the time.

13 You can't drain that site properly where the  
14 house is with the standing water there. But if  
15 the water, if -- it could still be wetlands. It  
16 was wetlands. I mean, you know, the definition of  
17 wetlands doesn't mean a pond of water. You're  
18 saying a lot of these birds don't like it in the  
19 middle of the pond. Then why do we have to have  
20 the pond?

21 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: Well, let's go  
22 to the facts. The Corps says the wetland is --  
23 the water there is not damaging the house. That's  
24 the Corps' news in 1995. They did a study on this



1 and that's what they're saying. It may be  
2 counteractive, and that may not make sense, but  
3 that's --

4 MR. BUDRUS: And, you know, it's  
5 something that needs to be looked at, I guess,  
6 and --

7 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITGE: The pond  
8 there does not raise or lower the natural water  
9 table in that land. Am I not right about that?  
10 The natural depth of the water in the ground, the  
11 groundwater, that pond really does not raise or  
12 lower it?

13 MR. BUDRUS: I don't know what  
14 effect it has on the level of the groundwater  
15 myself.

16 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Well, put  
17 the pond -- if I have a house here and put a pond  
18 in the hollow out here beside of it, that doesn't  
19 raise the groundwater level.

20 MR. BUDRUS: Well, it will have an  
21 effect in the immediate area. But as you get  
22 farther away, it dissipates. But I couldn't tell  
23 you exactly what that is, no.

24 MR. NED JONES: The question I --

1 the example I tried to give earlier is the one  
2 thing we need to find out is what is the soil like  
3 underneath the house and to see whether with water  
4 coming up like it did in the house I built, seven  
5 years later all of a sudden coming up, whether --  
6 what we did was to cut a ditch in there for  
7 drainage, and that took care of the problem with  
8 the house. So we didn't have a problem.

9 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Okay. The  
10 example you used was a wet area above the level of  
11 the basement, wasn't it?

12 MR. NED JONES: Well, no, but the  
13 -- where the water actually affected the house was  
14 two and a half feet below the footer.

15 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Yeah, but  
16 the water was actually above the level of the  
17 footer?

18 MR. NED JONES: What it did, it  
19 went over here and soaked down, and it came over  
20 here just like -- you know, there's a question.  
21 But I'm trying to get an understanding, and I  
22 don't -- this isn't anything that has much  
23 significance to it, but it appears to me that if  
24 additional land were needed to portray the

1 historic value of the house that you would be more  
2 interested in the darker water being moved than  
3 the light water being moved.

4 Is that accurate? Or are both of those  
5 significant to you?

6 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Well, this  
7 land -- what's wrong with the area to the right of  
8 the house?

9 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: Exactly. It's  
10 dry right now.

11 MR. NED JONES: Is that near the  
12 creek? Is that where that is?

13 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: No, in the  
14 big field out there.

15 MR. NED JONES: I understand that.  
16 What you have to do is see how the whole  
17 interpretation of the -- my question is from your  
18 comments, the blue water, the dark blue water  
19 isn't significant. What you're concerned about  
20 is, if I understood your comments correctly, was  
21 the light blue water because the dark blue water  
22 that you're showing on the map sometimes goes dry,  
23 doesn't have the right habitat, doesn't have the  
24 boardwalk.

1 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: It's just  
2 different. And the boardwalk doesn't interest me.  
3 I'm not -- I mean I take that back. It interests  
4 me. I like to walk on the boardwalk. But that  
5 has nothing to do with it. The boardwalk could be  
6 put anywhere, although it's a lot of work.

7 The dark area there is the wetland that the  
8 Corps has created, and it does not hold water as  
9 well and it does go dry, where the blue area is  
10 nature's creation, and although I spent ten years  
11 Army and had a good time all ten years and think a  
12 lot of the Corps, they're not as good as nature.

13 MR. BUDRUS: We agree with you.  
14 What was created by nature, it's probably hard for  
15 us to create that. We do the best that we can.

16 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: In fact, I  
17 think you-all had to haul special dirt in there  
18 and line those ponds, didn't you, to get them to  
19 hold water? You didn't? Okay. My understanding  
20 was you did.

21 MR. BUDRUS: No.

22 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: You didn't  
23 put some kind of lining in those?

24 MR. BUDRUS: No. If you look at

1 the wetlands we're creating at Byrd, the project  
2 itself --

3 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: They're  
4 dry.

5 MR. BUDRUS: -- we had to bring  
6 some clay in there because that's all sand.

7 MR. MASLOWSKI: And they're  
8 completely dry.

9 MR. BUDRUS: We haven't created  
10 them yet?

11 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: I'm sorry?

12 MR. BUDRUS: We haven't created  
13 them yet.

14 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Oh, I  
15 thought you was talking about the ones across the  
16 road from the fish hatchery.

17 MR. BUDRUS: That hasn't been  
18 created yet. That's just an open field. We  
19 haven't awarded a contract to build that one yet.

20 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Oh, okay.  
21 Well, I thought it was finished because there's  
22 been water standing in it, but it's completely  
23 dry.

24 MR. BUDRUS: That's not finished

1 yet. Give us a chance.

2 MS. JUNE ASHWORTH: June Ashworth.  
3 If we create -- if you establish the time period  
4 that you're going to restore the house, is there a  
5 way to determine what was in front of the house  
6 during that time period?

7 MR. BUDRUS: Do we have anything?

8 MS. JUNE ASHWORTH: And if there  
9 is, and if they had all of the props and if they  
10 had all of the -- and I've lived on a farm and I  
11 know we didn't have that in the -- and believe it  
12 or not, that was the front of the house, not the  
13 back of the house.

14 MR. BUDRUS: Yes, I understand.

15 MS. JUNE ASHWORTH: That is the  
16 front of the house and not the back of the house.

17 If we establish, are we going to establish a  
18 1980 or 1992 because that was there? Are we going  
19 to establish the house -- are we going to  
20 reconstruct the house the way it was in '92 or  
21 1900 or 1870 or 1860?

22 MR. BUDRUS: Okay.

23 MS. JUNE ASHWORTH: That's what --  
24 that's the first thing we need to establish.

1 MR. BUDRUS: That's one of the  
2 things that has to be established is the date and  
3 time to restore the house to.

4 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: How are you  
5 going to do that? He already asked the question.  
6 You already asked that question, the gentleman who  
7 was -- Mr. Nance asked you. You said, yeah, we're  
8 going to do that; we're going to get input.  
9 What's the process?

10 MR. BUDRUS: We'll get together  
11 between the West Virginia Division of Culture and  
12 History, DNR, the Corps, balance all the input  
13 that we have, and then establish a date that we  
14 should restore the house to.

15 I don't know if there's a formal process for  
16 that that you know of?

17 MS. SUSAN PIERCE: Well, I would  
18 just point out a couple of things, if you don't  
19 mind.

20 MR. BUDRUS: Go ahead.

21 MS. SUSAN PIERCE: My name is Susan  
22 Pierce. And actually, I just want to review what  
23 -- and maybe you can flip back to the chart where  
24 you have what was in the Water Resources Act. The

1     secretary shall ensure the preservation and  
2     restoration of the structure known as the Jenkins  
3     House located within the Lesage, Green Bottom  
4     Swamp in accordance with standards for sites  
5     listed on the National Register or Historic  
6     Places.

7             In my opinion, there are a couple of key  
8     terms in that sentence -- preservation,  
9     restoration, the structure known as the Jenkins  
10    House, standards. The standards that I believe  
11    that they are referring to are the standards set  
12    forth by the Department of the Interior.

13            There are definitions for the two terms  
14    "preservation" and "restoration." And for the  
15    record -- please bear with me -- preservation is  
16    defined as the act or process of applying measures  
17    necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity  
18    and materials of an historic property. Work  
19    including preliminary measures to protect and  
20    stabilize the property generally focuses upon the  
21    ongoing maintenance and repair of historic  
22    materials and features rather than extensive  
23    replacement and new construction.

24            New exterior additions are not within the



1 scope of this treatment. However, the limited and  
2 sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and  
3 plumbing systems and other code required work to  
4 make properties functional is appropriate within a  
5 preservation project.

6 That's the definition which is followed by  
7 eight standards for preservation.

8 Restoration has a definition as well. It is  
9 defined as the act or process of accurately  
10 depicting the form, features and characters of a  
11 property as it appeared at a particular period of  
12 time by means of the removal of features from  
13 other periods in its history and reconstruction of  
14 missing features from the restoration period. The  
15 limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical,  
16 electrical and plumbing systems and other code  
17 required work to make properties functional is  
18 appropriate within a restoration project.

19 Within the limits of this sentence, the Corps  
20 is obliged to determine how to preserve and  
21 restore the structure known as the Jenkins House.  
22 If that requires addressing issues caused by the  
23 wetlands on the stable -- the stability of the  
24 foundation of the building, I think the Corps is

1 obliged to address that and to take into account  
2 the concerns that various groups have voiced  
3 tonight.

4 Restoration talks about a specific period. I  
5 think most people would agree that the period of  
6 significance would be associated with the  
7 General's occupation of the property.

8 So, you have some standards to begin with,  
9 but you have to work through the actual structural  
10 aspects of restoration and preservation of the  
11 structure known as the Jenkins House.

12 Now, there may be different opinions as to  
13 what the structure known as the Jenkins House is,  
14 and that would be up for further discussion. And  
15 as Wayne said, coming to the measures that would  
16 be appropriate for the preservation and  
17 restoration of the resource I think will continue  
18 through work between our agencies and the public.

19 MR. BUDRUS: Thank you. Have I  
20 gotten everyone who has turned in a card? We kind  
21 of out of hand here. Sheri Pettit?

22 MS. SHERI PETTIT: I just said I  
23 may speak, but everyone else has done a wonderful  
24 job.

1 MS. NANCY SPURLOCK: I have one.

2 MR. BUDRUS: What's your name,  
3 ma'am?

4 MS. SPURLOCK: Nancy Spurlock. You  
5 always hear the complaints about the mosquitoes  
6 carrying disease. They spread disease. The more  
7 water you make the more mosquitos you make; the  
8 more mosquitoes make, the more mosquitoes you  
9 have. They say throw away tires. Don't have any  
10 standing water. And all the water is creating  
11 more mosquitos because I live up there and I know.

12 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: I don't  
13 know of any disease around here carried by  
14 mosquitoes.

15 MS. NANCY SPURLOCK: You hear that  
16 all the time about that.

17 MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Well, you  
18 hear that all the time.

19 MR. BUDRUS: Her point is that the  
20 more water you have the more mosquitos you are  
21 going to have. Whether there's diseases, I don't  
22 know.

23 Peter or Beverly Samosky?

24 MR. PETER SAMOSKY: We spoke.

1     Beverly didn't. I just would point out for the  
2     record that the word "structure" is in that  
3     sentence.

4                     MR. BUDRUS: Wendell.

5                     MR. WENDELL ARGABRITE: Yes, I've  
6     spoken.

7                     MR. BUDRUS: Eleanor?

8                     MS. ELEANOR TAYLOR: I've already  
9     spoken, but I would make one comment.

10                    They asked how you can determine what it was  
11     like say in the 1860s. And the family decendents  
12     have diaries, memorials that the  
13     great-grandmothers wrote describing what they were  
14     doing on the property right after the war, and I  
15     assume --

16                    MR. BUDRUS: That's one thing I've  
17     been talking to Bob about. I think the earliest  
18     photograph he has is 1906. But if there's any  
19     other information from previous residents or  
20     previous people who lived there, either written  
21     diaries or photographs, we can make copies of  
22     those.

23                    MR. MASLOWSKI: Victor Wilson.

24                    MR. BUDRUS: Victor Wilson. Okay.

1                   A VOICE: I'll give you his number  
2 as well.

3                   MR. BUDRUS: Anything that we have.  
4 What gives us an idea what it looked like we would  
5 like. It would help a lot. Right now, it's  
6 conjecture.

7                   Sir?

8                   MR. H. HOWARD: H. Howard. I know  
9 a guy named Mort. His grandfather worked that  
10 after the Jenkinses left that plantation. He owns  
11 a home improvement thing down on 10th Street.  
12 Mort is the first name. I can't think of his last  
13 name.

14                  A VOICE: Reed. Reed. Mort Reed.

15                  MR. H. HOWARD: They worked it for  
16 years and years, and I think he told me that he  
17 had a lot of pictures and all kinds of things.

18                  MR. BUDRUS: Okay. Because any  
19 contacts we can get, old photographs or diaries,  
20 would really help, you know, reconstruct what it  
21 looked like, because right now we've got an idea,  
22 but that's all.

23                  Karen? I got you. Clara? Any other  
24 comments? Any other comments or suggestions or

1 ideas?

2 MR. PETE SAMOSKY: Thanks for  
3 letting us talk.

4 MR. BUDRUS: Thank you for coming.  
5 I really appreciate your input. We've got a lot  
6 to go through. In addition to what has been said  
7 tonight, I think we've got 10 or 15 letters from  
8 people who couldn't attend.

9 As we get all of this put together, it will  
10 be included in the web site. So, you can see the  
11 comments we get in in writing in addition to what  
12 we talked about tonight.

13 MR. WRIGHT: On that web site, it  
14 will have a place for you to send comments to.  
15 You can log on and send us comments through the  
16 web site.

17 MR. BUDRUS: But thank you all for  
18 coming. I appreciate the input and we look  
19 forward to working with each of you.

20 (At 8:57 p.m., the hearing was  
21 concluded.)

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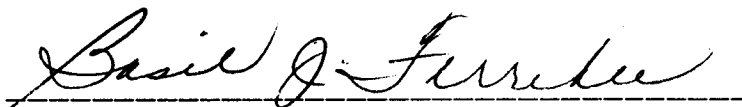
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2  
3 STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
4 COUNTY OF CABELL, to-wit:  
5

6 I, Basil J. Ferrebee, Certified Court  
7 Reporter, Registered Professional Reporter, do  
8 hereby certify that the foregoing is, to the best  
9 of my skill and ability, a true and accurate  
10 transcript of all the proceedings had in the  
11 aforementioned matter, as reported by me in  
12 stenographic characters and transcribed into the  
13 English language.

14 Given under my hand this 17th day of May,  
15 2001.

16  
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18 Basil J. Ferrebee, CCR, RPR  
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